



## Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

### JOBS

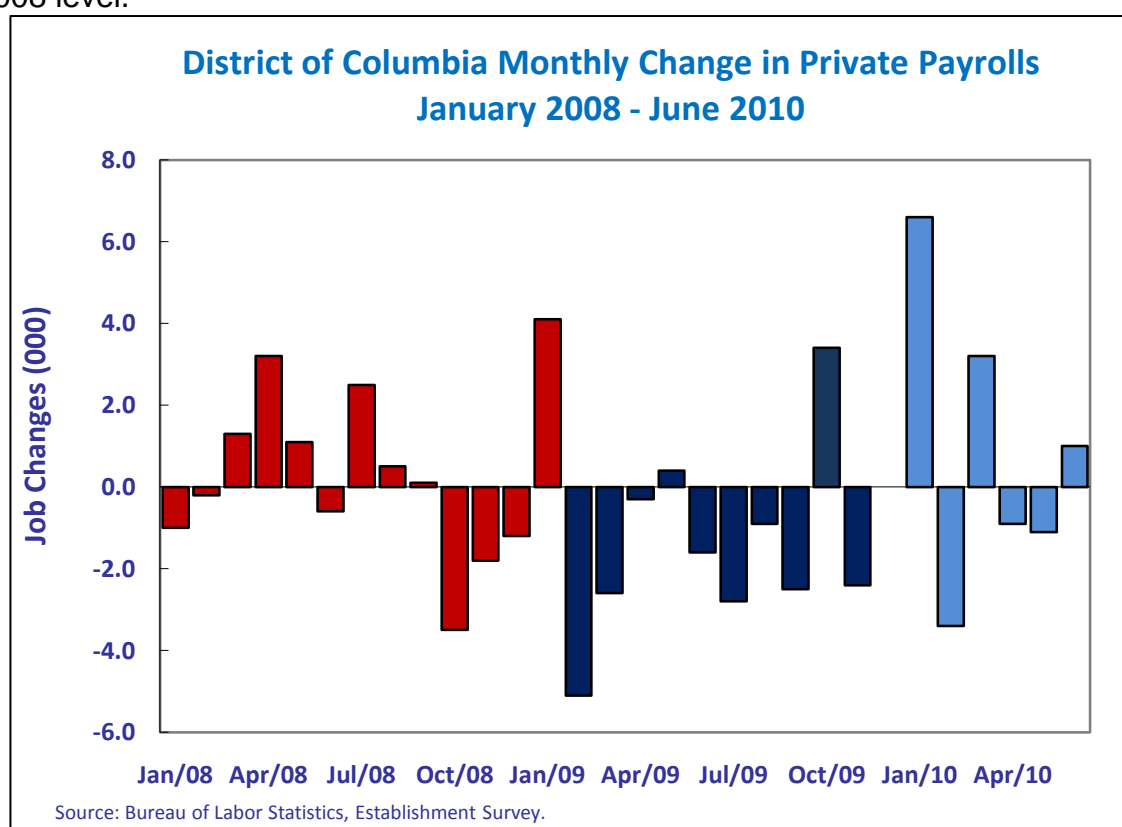
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in the District of Columbia by 16,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In the District of Columbia, private sector employment fell by 2.1 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010 private sector employment grew 1.2 percent.
- In the District of Columbia, employees in the information services, construction, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in the District of Columbia experienced the greatest employment increases: trade, transportation and utilities; construction; and government.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 10.0 percent in June 2010, up 4.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.0 percent reached in January 2010.
- 34,000 District of Columbia residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during June 2010.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 2.6 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in the District of Columbia was \$59,999.60 in the 1st quarter of 2010, down from \$61,080.80 in the 1st quarter of 2008.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a significant improvement of 2.6 percent in April 2010 from April 2009 compared to 2.3 in February. In District of Columbia, home prices experienced saw a significant improvement of 3.0 percent in April 2010 from April 2009 compared with March's year over year significant increase of 2.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in the District of Columbia was \$488,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 14.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 90 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2010, a decrease of 70.0 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 170,000 units in May 2010, a decrease of 25.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2010.

\* For District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office:  
<http://www.does.dc.gov/does/cwp/view,a,1233,q,538030.asp>

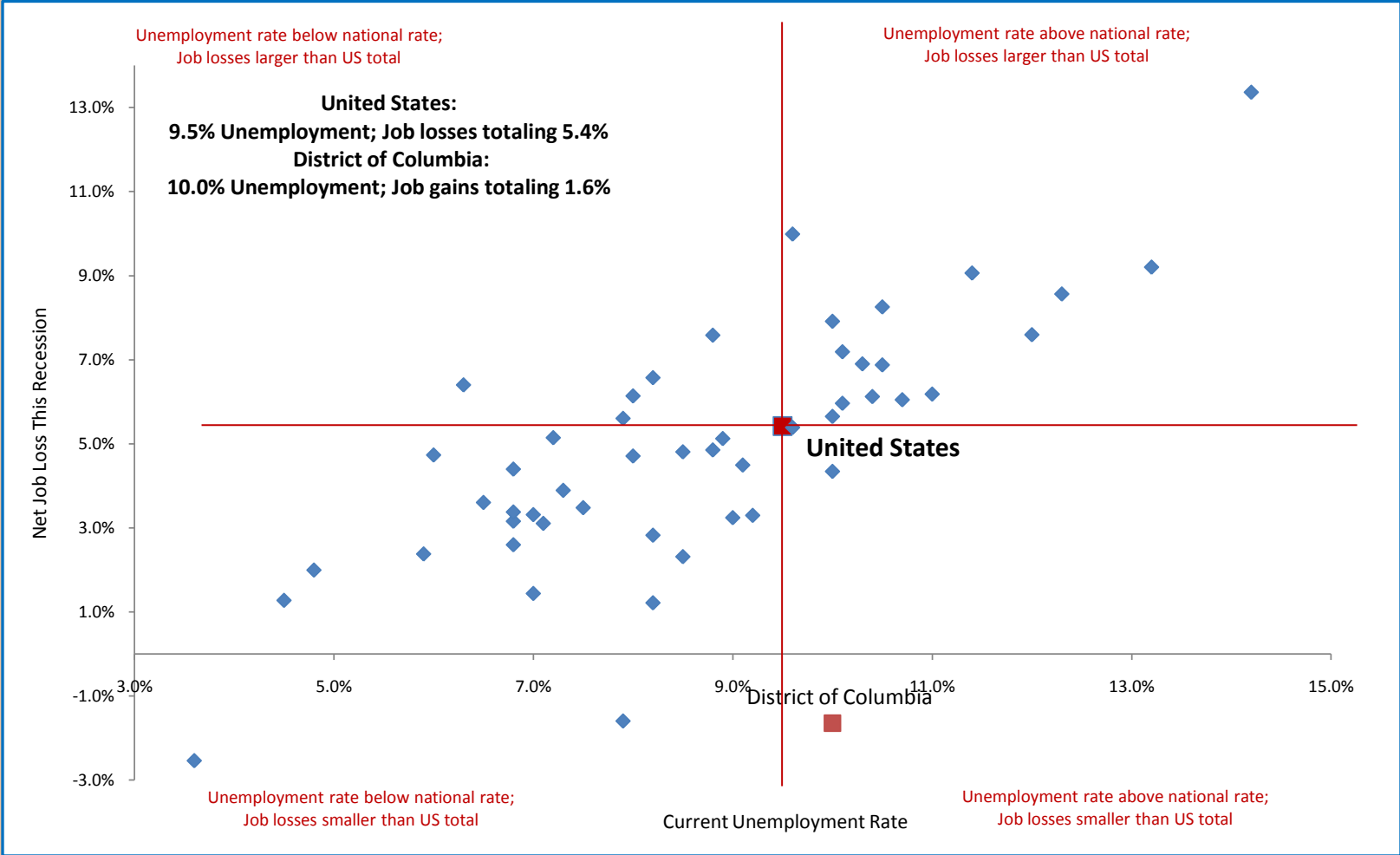
Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

How Does The District Of Columbia Compare To The States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare the District of Columbia to the states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within the District of Columbia over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in the District of Columbia.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
Unemployment Rates .....	June 2008	6.4%	5.5%
	June 2009	10.1%	9.5%
	June 2010	10.0%	9.5%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans .....	2008	6.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate .....	2009	8.7%	8.1%
Median Household Income .....	2000	\$ 50,743	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 54,162	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate .....	2000	15.0%	11.6%
	2008	17.3%	12.9%
No Health Insurance .....	2000	13.8%	13.9%
	2008	9.8%	15.3%